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NOTES AND BRIEF ARTICLES

Professor W. T. Horne, of the State University of California, spent about six weeks at the Garden this summer after his return from Cuba, investigating the cytology and morphology of *Armillaria mellea.*

In an article in *Phytopathology* for February, A. S. Rhoads gives new hosts for a number of our common wood-destroying fungi and urges collectors to use more care in determining and listing the hosts of this class of fungi.

Sandy sporophores of *Fomes pinicola* are described and figured by A. A. Hansen in *Torreya* for April. The sporophores grew on an old log of *Pinus resinosa* found on the shore of Lake Superior.

D. C. Babcock, in a bulletin of the Ohio Experiment Station, gives popular descriptions and suggestions for control of a number of common diseases of forest and shade trees found in Ohio.

It is said that rose leaf-blotch, caused by *Actinonema Rosae,* may be prevented by repeated spraying with lime-sulphur solution, beginning before the buds open in the spring and repeating at intervals of ten days throughout the growing season except when the roses are in bloom.

The gladiolus is subject to a hard-rot disease due to *Septoria Gladioli,* which affects both the leaves and the corms. Crop rotation and the burning of affected leaves in the autumn are suggested by L. M. Massey as means of partial control.

Professor John Dearness, of London, Canada, has been studying fresh specimens of *Clitopilus irregularis* Peck, a species described from his locality, and finds nothing to distinguish it from *Lepista tarda* (Peck) Murrill.

Professor H. L. Wells, of Yale University, collected a specimen of *Morchella crassipes* at New Haven in June which was about a foot high with a stipe as large as a man's arm. It was preserved in formalin and deposited at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

The February number of *The Botanical Magazine*, published at Tokio, Japan, contains an article by Professor A. Yasuda on the Thelephoraceae, Hydnaceae, and Polyporaceae of Japan. Each number of this magazine has notes on fungi contributed by Professor Yasuda.

N. A. Naumov has made an extensive study of "intoxicating bread" and states that this disease of cereals is due to *Fusarium roseum* and *F. subulatum*. The mycelium will retain its vitality in infected grain stored under ordinary conditions for about three years, but is killed in a day by dry heat at 60° C.

A. A. Jaczewski describes about thirty fungous and bacterial diseases affecting the clover plant in Russia, two of them, *Fusarium Trifolii* and *Oedocephalum anthophilum,* being new. The latter causes a mold of the blossoms such as is seen in some roses, especially in the "Soleil d'Or."

The *Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Sciences* for 1914 contains an article by C. E. O'Neal on some species of *Nummularia* common in Indiana; and one by G. B. Ramsey on the species of *Rosellinia* in Indiana, with a brief account of the 8 species of this genus said to be parasitic.

Bulletin 380 of the United States Department of Agriculture, by C. L. Shear and others, discusses the taxonomy, morphology, and physiology of the chestnut canker fungus and related species. It is stated that the fungus causing the chestnut canker is actively parasitic only on the chestnut, but occurs also on maple, hickory, oak, and sumac.

The *American Journal of Botany* for April contains a valuable illustrated article by A. W. Blizzard on the development of some species of agarics. The species investigated are: *Omphalia chrysophylla, Clitocybe adirondackensis, Clitocybe cerussata,* and *Clitopilus noveboracensis.*

In connection with the series of articles on Japanese fungi now appearing in *Mycologia,* it may be said that Dr. Tanaka always translates the explanation of the figures and in case some mycologist should wish to study the illustrations in the original Japanese article he would be glad to furnish him with a typewritten copy of the translation of the explanation of the figures.

Dr. Charles Horton Peck, former state botanist of New York, died at his home in Albany on July 11. Dr. Peck's official term of scientific service began in 1867, and extended over a period of forty-six years. He retired on account of illness and age in 1913, and at the time of his death was in his eighty-fifth year.

Dr. John A. Elliott, associate plant pathologist of the Delaware College Experiment Station, has been elected plant pathologist of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Professor J. Lee Hewitt, who has become secretary and chief inspector of the Arkansas State Plant Board.

Charles Fuller Baker, professor of agronomy in the college of agriculture of the University of the Philippines, has been given a year's leave of absence, to accept under temporary appointment the post of assistant director of the Botanical Gardens at Singapore, in charge of experimental work in tropical agronomy.

Dr. L. H. Pennington, of the college of forestry of Syracuse University, has been put in charge of the white-pine blister rust survey for the State of Michigan, as the representative of the Bureau of Plant Industry. His headquarters, when not in the field, are at the department of botany, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.

The University of Nebraska has conferred the doctorate of science degree on Patrick Joseph O'Gara, chief in charge of agricultural and smelter waste investigations for the American Smelting and Refining Company at Salt Lake City. For the past four years Dr. O'Gara has been making extensive investigations on the effects of gaseous and solid smelter wastes on vegetable and animal life.

Bulletin 510 of the United States Department of Agriculture, by C. J. Humphrey, deals with timber storage conditions in the eastern and southern states with reference to decay problems. The author discusses present conditions and methods of improving them; he also mentions and briefly describes a number of fungi that attack stored timber. The bulletin is an exceedingly valuable one, consisting of 43 pages and 41 figures.

A new manual of fruit diseases has just appeared.* This book treats the principal fungous diseases of garden and orchard fruits, the hosts, for convenience, being taken up in alphabetical order and the diseases in the order of their importance. This is the first attempt in America to group together in one volume all the available information on this subject and to put it in such form that it is readily available and understandable to the practical fruit grower. This text contains a detailed discussion of the cause of each disease so far as known so that the grower will not only be able to treat the disease properly but to understand why he is applying the remedy. So far as possible, the work is based on the practical experience of the authors of the book.

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* Manual of Fruit Diseases by Lex R. Hestler and Herbert Hice Whetzel. Pp. i–xx + 1–462 with 126 figures. The Macmillan Company, price $2.00.

F. J. S.

Technical Publication 8 of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse is a bulletin of 50 pages and 6 plates devoted to a discussion of the black zones formed by wood-destroying fungi. The author, Mr. A. S. Rhoads, does not claim to have fully solved this problem but he gives an interesting review of the literature and adds a number of results from his own investigations. The black zones are due to decomposition products formed in the decay of the wood, which infiltrate the cell walls to a greater or less extent, frequently becoming so abundant as to form numerous brown drops within the cells. The formation of these decomposition products is dependent mainly upon the concurrence of three factors: the presence of dead cells, an optimum supply of moisture, and a supply of oxygen sufficient to promote oxidation.

THE RUSTY-SPORED AGARICS

Volume 10, part 3, of *North American Flora,* by William A. Murrill, appeared June 25, 1917. The contents of this part may be indicated, as follows:

Genera	Total North American Species	New Species
Tapinia	2	
Paxillus	2	
Crepidotus	46	7
Tubaria	14	4
Galerula	33	8
Naucoria	65	21
Pluteolus	15	4
Mycena	12	2
Phylloporus	1	
Gymnopilus	85	13
Hebeloma	49	17
	324	76

For the accommodation of those preferring currently accepted names, the following new combinations are proposed for species described as new in *Galerula, Mycena,* and *Gymnopilus:*

Galerula parvula = **Galera parvula**
Galerula coniferarum = **Galera coniferarum**
Galerula glabra = **Galera glabra**
Galerula hemisphaerica = **Galera hemisphaerica**
Galerula lignicola = **Galera lignicola**
Galerula distantifolia = **Galera distantifolia**
Galerula reflexa = **Galera reflexa**
Galerula mexicana = **Galera mexicana**
Mycena flava = **Bolbitius flavus**
Mycena brunneidisca = **Bolbitius brunneidiscus**
Gymnopilus alabamensis = **Flammula alabamensis**
Gymnopilus fibrillosipes = **Flammula fibrillosipes**
Gymnopilus castaneus = **Flammula castanea**
Gymnopilus squamulosus = **Flammula squamulosa**
Gymnopilus fagicola = **Flammula fagicola**
Gymnopilus flavidellus = **Flammula flavidella**
Gymnopilus unicolor = **Flammula unicolor**
Gymnopilus piceinus = **Flammula piceina**
Gymnopilus aromaticus = **Flammula aromatica**
Gymnopilus ludovicianus = **Flammula ludoviciana**
Gymnopilus Abramsii = **Flammula Abramsii**
Gymnopilus longisporus = **Flammula longispora**
Gymnopilus oregonensis = **Flammula oregonensis**

One species of *Hebeloma,* which had to be omitted from this part, is described, as follows:

Hebeloma cubense Murrill, sp. nov.

Pileus fleshy, convex, gregarious, 2 cm. broad; surface floccose with the remains of the veil, not striate, chestnut-brown; lamellae short-decurrent, crowded, broad, cinnamon, eroded on the edges; spores ellipsoid, regular, smooth, melleous under the microscope, $11-12 \times 7-8\,\mu$; stipe flexuous, tough, fibrous, cylindric, floccose-fibrillose, pale-brown, solid, whitened below, 4 cm. long, 3–4 mm. thick; veil white, floccose, appendiculate.

Type collected on soil in a garden at Herradura, Cuba, June 15, 1907, *F. S. Earle 560* (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

W. A. Murrill.